

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 17, 1854.

The position of PRUSSIA is the subject, next to the siege of Sebastopol, which is now exciting the most interest. At the commencement of hostilities between the Western Powers and Russia it was undoubtedly the true policy of Prussia to maintain a strict neutrality. She, in reality, had nothing to care about in respect to either the Bosphorus or the Crimea. So long as the dispute was purely Oriental, Prussia joined in the diplomacy merely for form sake, certainly with a leaning toward Russia and with an intent to serve the Czar, so far as could be done without compromising her neutrality. Prussia wished also to neutralize Austria, to paralyze the war, and to keep her place in the great councils of Europe. But now the position of Prussia is altogether changed. The question is no longer the Russian occupation of Constantinople; there is now a large Russian army on the borders of Galicia, and orders have been issued from the highest quarters to raise to the war strength all the Austrian army corps that yet remain on a peace footing. The fulfillment of these orders will raise each company, which now consists of 180 men, to 218. Prussia may well ask herself, "what does this mean?" Is the war about to be moved from the Bosphorus to the Vistula? If so, Prussia cannot be either indifferent or neutral in the business. The monarch has summoned his brother and successor, the Prince of Prussia, to his council, and it is said that he advises the alliance of the West to be frankly accepted, in order not merely to destroy Russian supremacy in the Levant, but to destroy Russian influence in Germany.

The Diet of the German Confederation met at Frankfurt-on-the-Maine yesterday, and would immediately occupy itself with the war question. The Austrian instructions to the Envoy of the Austrian Empire at Frankfurt were submitted to the Court of Berlin, and it is said they were agreed to by Prussia, and that all differences were smoothed, and a joint demand will be made upon the body of the Diet by the two great Powers. All the smaller German States are engaged in putting their armies on a war footing, as though it were already decided that the whole German nation would adhere to Austria's policy. The Czar appears to be aware of this, and is making preparations to guard against any possible conditions and combinations. Peace does not, from appearances, seem to enter into his calculations. Instructions have been given to the officials of the Governments contiguous with Austria to have their archives ready for removal to the interior, and after that, to withdraw themselves, together with the army, in case of an invasion. Russia is to maintain a strictly defensive system of warfare. The Cologne Gazette, however, says "Russia has not the slightest intention of accepting any conditions of peace" that are likely to be proposed, and at her own good time she will throw off this defensive position, for she is constantly creating her armaments in a manner hitherto unexampled.

This bringing the war into the heart of Europe, this marshalling England, France, Austria, and Prussia against Russia, is reversing the former order of things. Then Austria, England, Prussia, and Russia were arrayed against France, and the powerful mind that then wielded the destinies of that latter Power found in the mighty combination formed against him plenty to do. NICHOLAS is not, however, a NAPOLEON, and we think if such an alliance as is now said to be in contemplation be really formed the contest may be long and fearful, but the issue cannot be doubtful.

There is, however, plenty of work yet to be done in the Crimea before the Russian forces are made to succumb. Unfortunately we are without the materials for making a correct estimate of the Russian force in the Crimea. The Times a few days ago stated that the Russian army in the Crimea, and both within and without Sebastopol, amounted to 50,000 men; other statements reduce the number to 60,000. The Times states the number of Allied troops to be also 60,000, being the number which was originally landed there. But the relative proportions of the respective contingents are materially changed. The French disembarked 25,000 men; they have now, owing to their powerful reinforcements, 36,000; whereas the British can only muster 20,000 out of the 27,000 which they landed, full 7,000 having been placed hors de combat. About eighty men fall from the British ranks daily; but of these few are killed and comparatively few wounded; sickness is a more deadly enemy than the Russian bullets. We are now awaiting the siege operations; the battles of Alma and Balaklava, and the great combat on the 5th form another and more terrible calculation. Considerable reinforcements have been sent to Lord RAGLAN, of which 4,000 men have probably joined him before this date, and more men are starting every day. We believe we may confidently state that it has been arranged for 50,000 men to be immediately sent from France to the Crimea, and that England is to bear half the expense. It is to aid in the transport of these troops that the Peninsular and Oriental Company have received orders to prepare some of their largest steamers. We are of opinion that, independent of men, and as respects the material of war, neither side has much to boast of at present. In the first place, many of the guns of the Allies have become very shaky, from accident and from very hard and severe service; and once or twice both French and English have found themselves with a shorter stock of ammunition than was comfortable. A recurrence of this position, however, has now been happily guarded against, and the supply of powder and every kind of missile is now very great. As respects the Russians, the walls of Sebastopol are in a terribly shattered state. It is said that a concentrated attack upon many parts of them would make a breach in a few hours, sufficient for the purpose of a very probable successful assault; and rumor represents the supply of gunpowder as being very short, much of that which they have being very much mixed with sand by the fraud of the contractors. It is also stated that the Russian guns are now manned by infantry soldiers, in consequence of the deficiency of gunners; and that the fire from the forts is now becoming comparatively slack and unsteady; but, on the other side, we are afraid that the English, being troops, are becoming very exhausted and feeble, through long-continued exertion and exposure. In these circumstances the casualties inseparable from an assault, the Allied army unable to profit by its capture. The taking of Sebastopol, however dazzling an exploit it might be, would have no intrinsic value if not made a stepping stone to more important victories beyond. The Allied army must be kept in a condition to profit by the fall of Sebastopol, or that victory would be comparatively worthless.

The corn market, although not dearer yesterday, still excites a good deal of attention. The exhaustion of old stocks has been unprecedented, but the general position of the country as respects supplies is very much better than it was last year. Mr. CAIRD, a very competent authority upon the subject, calculates the crop of wheat of 1854 to have been equal to 16,500,000 quarters, and the annual consumption of the United Kingdom to be 18,000,000 quarters, leaving only 1,450,000 quarters to be provided for from abroad; the annual average importation being 4,500,000 quarters, and that of last year 5,492,000 quarters. Mr. CAIRD thinks that the wants of the coming season have been over-estimated, and that, though bare of old stocks, and therefore likely to have high prices, the wheat crop of 1854 places the country in a safer position in regard to the supply of corn than it was at this time last year.

The English Funds and Stock Exchange markets generally have a downward tendency. The chief depressing feature is the serious estimate formed by public opinion of the probable cost of the war. An early and large loan is considered inevitable.

The news from Spain is that at the opening of the Cortes on the 8th instant the QUEEN was received with great enthusiasm, not only by the crowds in the streets, but by the occupants of the Tribunes in the Chambers. Her visitants think that the question of the throne and dynasty must be considered as being favorably solved. The Republican party, however, draw a contrary conclusion. Gen. CARRERA declared on the 7th, at a meeting of the Legation in Paris, that he should up in Madrid on Christmas night. The oath which is to be taken by the Cortes will soon come under discussion in that body, and will lead to a trial of strength between the various parties in the country.

It seems probable that Rome and the Papal dominions are about being evacuated by the Austrian and French armies of occupation. The latest German journals agree in stating, as a general belief, that Austria and Prussia have come to an understanding upon the Eastern question, although they do not think that Germany is about to take such a part in the present contest as the magnitude of her interests and duties demands. The Wurttemberg Monitor says: "We can state, on good authority, that the relations between Austria and Prussia have entered on a new phase, which is probably fortunate for Germany. Scarcely any doubt now exists of the two Powers being perfectly in accord. Prussia has contributed to this by making important concessions. On the 30th ultimo there was sent to Berlin to Vienna a reply to the Austrian despatch of the 22d which fully justifies these hopes. It lays down five principal points: In the first place, Prussia completely accedes to the four points of guarantee; but, in the second place, she adds as a condition that Austria shall not go beyond the four points, whatever may be the issue of the war. In the third place, mention is made of a proposition to be made in common to the Diet by Austria and Prussia, inviting the Confederation to accede to the four points. The Germanic Confederation, Austria, and Prussia will then declare to the Cabinet of St. Petersburg that the acceptance of these bases is necessary for the re-establishment of a firm and durable peace in Europe. In the fourth place, the Confederation and Prussia will promise to assist Austria, not only in case she should be attacked in her own territory, but also in case she should take place in the Principality. In the fifth place, it speaks of the preparatory arrangements to be made by the military commission of the Diet, in order to give proper force and efficacy to these resolutions. We can affirm that Count Buol has received these overtures of Prussia with great satisfaction, and had already replied to that effect to the Court of Berlin."

The Vienna Press announces, in a telegraphic message from Berlin, that a Russian despatch had been received at the latter capital, in which the Czar expresses his acceptance of the "four points" as a basis of direct negotiations with Austria. He is also ready, at the same time, to withdraw his troops from the Gallician frontier. Baron DANKOW, formerly Russian ambassador to Great Britain, is also at Berlin, and has dined with the King. His visit is no doubt connected with some new diplomatic movements. Other accounts state that the Czar does not accept the "four points," but is disposed to discuss them as the basis of negotiation. We think, and so do both the French and the English people, that the time for discussion is past.

The only piece of continental news is from Rome, where the Pope appears to be on the point of realizing two very favorite objects—the announcement respecting the immaculate conception of the Virgin and the final extinction of paper money in the Pontifical States. There is at present a very unusual gathering of high dignitaries of the Roman Church in Rome, including Cardinals, Archbishops, and Bishops from every part of Europe, and from America the Bishops of Baltimore and Pittsburgh.

MR. PEABODY.

A copy of the subjoined reply of Mr. PEABODY to Mr. SICKLES has been sent to us for insertion in the INTELLIGENCER. The subject has already occupied more of our space than we had in the beginning any idea of, but having admitted so much we cannot shut Mr. Peabody out from a final explanation:

LONDON, NOVEMBER 13, 1854.

The United States Secretary of Legation at the Court of St. James, Mr. D. E. SICKLES, addressed letters to me, under date of the 4th and 18th of October, which I returned to him; the former for reasons stated in a letter dated the 16th ultimo and the latter in a blank envelope. He has published this correspondence here; and, as his letters were evidently written more for the United States than for me, they will doubtless be made public in that country.

My apology for appearing before the public, contrary to the advice of many kind friends, after returning the letters as above stated, must be the official position of Mr. SICKLES, who dates these letters, "United States Legation, London," and seems permitted to use the word "Legation" with impunity, and in one or two instances the name of the American Minister with equal freedom; thus giving an apparent sanction to his letters which, as a friend and supporter of my country's honor, at home and abroad, I deeply lament, and am unwilling to believe authorized.

I will commence by stating that the letters of the United States Secretary of Legation, dated the 4th, 13th, and introductory remarks of the 20th October, contain throughout assumptions, misrepresentations, and inconsistencies, so far as they are connected with my name or are intended to impair the integrity of my letter to the editor of the "Boston Post," which, to the best of my knowledge and belief, have no truthful foundation. This paragraph will, I am sure, be a sufficient answer for my American friends. I will, however, take up separately portions of his remarks.

He says "that I addressed an anonymous letter to the editor of the Boston Post. Mr. Peabody knows it is not true." When a letter is published in a newspaper without a name it becomes "anonymous." The public will give the Secretary of Legation full credit for the quibble. If the letter was not intended for publication, but written for the purpose of having its slanderous contents privately circulated, the act becomes still more disgraceful.

That part of the Secretary's letter, dated the 7th of July, speaking of Englishmen being present, is answered by his own of the 4th of October, when referring to an arrangement said to have been made with Mr. Somerby; one completely contradicting the other.

The Secretary of Legation strives to make out the dinner a public one, as a justification of his extraordinary conduct at the table. He says: "You will remember that you desired the Legation to invite the Americans then in town, and not known to you, to be present on the occasion, and that a number of such invitations were given." I did not do so; nor was a single invitation given except by myself. I said to Mr. Buchanan and his Private Secretary, Mr. Welch, what I have always said to the American Minister on similar occasions, namely, "if any Americans come to town who are unknown to me, if you will send me their names I shall be happy to invite them, if I have room."

In the Secretary's introductory remarks he says: "The effort to represent the vaunted National Entertainment given on the 4th of July last to the Americans in London as a private dinner is a subterfuge, an afterthought, now resorted to for the purpose of escaping from the responsibility so rashly assumed by Mr. Peabody in his public letter to the 'Boston Post.'" The following copy of a letter, addressed to me by the Secretary the day before the dinner, is a sufficient reply to the above. The names of the gentlemen are omitted, for reasons which they will doubtless appreciate:

2, LANGHAM PLACE, JULY 3, 1854.

MY DEAR SIR: Availing myself of your kind permission, of which Mr. Welch informed me this morning, I beg leave to suggest the name of ———, Esq., of New York, an eminent lawyer and a most estimable gentleman, who would, I know, duly appreciate the honor of an invitation to your ENTERTAINMENT to-morrow. Mr. ——— is at No. 278, Strand. Permit me to inquire also if you are acquainted with Mr. ———, of South Carolina, (at Long's), and Mr. ———, at Spring Gardens, who has lately come to London. These gentlemen, if your list is not filled up, would, I am sure, be agreeable additions to your COMPANY.

Anticipating a "pleonastic time," and craving your indulgence for the LIBERTY I have taken in mentioning these names, I remain your friend and servant,

D. E. SICKLES.

To G. PEABODY, Esq.

P. S.—If it will change any trouble I will with pleasure take charge of cards for either of these gentlemen, or all of them.

The Secretary of Legation speaks of Mr. SOMERBY as my agent appointed to get up the dinner, &c. Mr. Somerby had nothing to do with getting up the dinner. He is a gentleman highly esteemed for his integrity, in-

telegence, obliging disposition, and love of country. Having more leisure than myself, he has kindly volunteered his services on several occasions within three or four years to aid me in decorating the rooms, procuring and arranging the music, toasts, &c. On this occasion he undertook the same friendly office, and I am glad that he happens to be now in London, to give such a decided contradiction to the principal statements of the United States Secretary of Legation as the following letter contains:

Mr. Somerby presents his compliments to Mr. Peabody, and begs to say that his attention having been called to the late extraordinary circular issued from the United States Legation in London, recommitting Mr. Peabody's course on the 4th of July, and in which his (Mr. Somerby's) name is offensively as well as incorrectly introduced, he deems it incumbent on him to make a few remarks in reply thereto.

Mr. Somerby did not (as set forth by the United States Secretary of Legation at London) visit the Legation to consult its members in reference to the programme of the dinner given by Mr. Peabody on the 4th of July. At Mr. Peabody's request, and with the aid of Mr. Corbin, an American gentleman now residing in Paris, he prepared a series of toasts, which he submitted to Mr. Buchanan through the hands of his Private Secretary. The submitting them to the American Minister for his approval Mr. Somerby viewed as more an act of courtesy on the part of Mr. Peabody, whose desire it was to treat his opinion with all deference, than a necessity of gaining his acquiescence. Nevertheless, Mr. Somerby did suggest that prominent Americans might be in London, friends of the Legation, unknown to Mr. Peabody, who would respond to some of the sentiments.

The programme, after being submitted to his Excellency, was, by his Private Secretary, (who made a copy in his own hand-writing), returned to Mr. Somerby, with the distinct statement that it had the approval of the Secretary of Legation. He was then asked: "Do you understand that no misunderstanding may occur? Mr. Somerby here states that the following is the order in which he received them from the American Minister, through his Private Secretary, viz., 'The day we celebrate,' 'The Queen,' 'The President of the United States,' &c. &c."

In reference to the order of the programme, but Mr. Somerby will remember having stated to members of the Legation that songs would be sung portions of which would be omitted, inasmuch as the conflicting of good feeling on the day of celebrating our National Independence was an object not to be lost sight of.

An encouraging difficulty in procuring the portraits of Her Majesty and Prince Albert, Colonel Lawrence expressed his surprise that her Majesty should so readily grant their use, on a mere unofficial intimation to Colonel Phipps. That intimation was to the effect that Mr. Peabody would consider it a high compliment to his country if her Majesty would grant the use of the portraits for the decorations of the banquet hall. Colonel Lawrence was the only person connected with the Legation to whom application was made in reference to the portraits; nor did he write to Colonel Phipps in his official capacity.

That objections to the presence of Englishmen at the dinner were raised by the Secretary of Legation, Mr. Somerby admits to be true, but he felt assured they would not influence Mr. Peabody, whose course would be independent of the approval or disapproval of the Secretary of Legation, the American Minister having already expressed his assent thereto. Mr. Somerby would especially call attention to the fact that the Secretary of Legation, in his letter to Mr. Peabody, dated the 4th of July, 1854, stated that the great object of celebrating the 4th of July, 1776, was to keep alive forever the hatred of tyrants and the love of liberty—all the passions of that conflict in which the Republic came into existence; and that, besides, nothing was more erroneous than the notion that this sort of dinner and reception was of English origin, and that Englishmen for if they did not suspect it to be insincere, they would certainly regard it as contemptible. Nor did I fail to assure Mr. Somerby that it could not be expected that Mr. Buchanan and the members of the Legation would consent, by their presence, to countenance such a mode of celebrating the Anniversary of American Independence.

"The result of these interviews was that a programme was agreed upon at the Legation; the proposed mutilation of our national songs; the indiscreet attempt to give precedence to the successor of George III. over the successor of Washington; the British tone to be given to the affair in deference to Sir Emerson Tennant and a few English gentlemen whom you had invited—all these objectionable features were distinctly abandoned by Mr. Somerby in your name, and as he declared, with your sanction, although with reluctance on your part. Then, and until the end of the dinner, he was given to the members of the Legation formally accept your invitation to be present. These circumstances—the negotiation, the agreement, the comprehensive plan of invitation, the day, the presence of the Representative of the United States at London—all imparted to the occasion the attributes of a national celebration."

These Mr. Somerby most emphatically pronounces the merest fabrications, the most forlorn expedients, having their origin only in the Secretary's freight imagination.

Mr. Somerby much regrets that the American Secretary of Legation should have been so forgetful of the respect due to his country as to publish, with consciousness of language and bad temper—both beneath criticism, his extraordinary diplomatic circular. His country yet claims an interest in the character of that office, which the Secretary more calmly considered, he might have spared his countrymen those blushes and feelings of consideration the reading his strange tirade must naturally excite.

LONDON, MORLEY'S HOTEL, NOV. 11th, 1854.

The idea of obtaining portraits of the Queen and Prince Albert from the palace originated with Mr. Somerby, and when he communicated it to me I understood that Col. Lawrence had written a private note to Col. Phipps, asking if such an application would be likely to be successful. With the impression on my mind that such a note had been sent, (although Col. Lawrence did not write till the following day,) and meeting a few hours after with a gentleman of great influence at the palace, I mentioned the subject to him, and have reason to believe that the Queen had been acquainted with our wishes even before Col. Lawrence's note reached Col. Phipps; and that to circumstance may be attributed the promptness with which they were sent. The following extract of a letter from high authority, in reply to a note from me accompanying the return of the pictures, places beyond doubt the feelings of the Queen with regard to the matter:

"Her Majesty so constantly receives spontaneous marks of respect and consideration from citizens of the United States that I feel certain that her Majesty was glad to have this opportunity of personally showing her good will towards a meeting of American gentlemen."

Buckingham Palace, July 13, 1854.

If what I have said is not sufficient to satisfy the public that the proceedings, on the occasion of the dinner, were all that the most ardent friend of his country could desire, and that my letter to the "Boston Post" was written in every respect, I trust that the following letter from the Hon. Judge UPHAM, United States Commissioner, now in London, together with the corroboration of so large a number of Americans who were present at the dinner on the 4th July, will be conclusive.

35 ADEMARKE STREET, LONDON, SEPTEMBER 21, 1854.

DEAR SIR: A friend of yours has enclosed to me a copy of your letter to the editor of the Boston Post, dated August 16, 1854, in reply to a communication to that paper commenting on the proceedings of a dinner given by you to various American and English gentlemen in London, on the 4th of July, in commemoration of the 78th anniversary of American Independence, and inquiring of me as to the correctness of the facts in your reply.

It was well known to myself, and I believe to the other guests present, that some Englishmen would be present at the dinner, and that the proceedings would be of a national character. I saw no objection to this. I trust the time will soon come when all friends of liberty, in every country, will gladly unite in doing honor to our National Jubilee. It is an asset to the worth and patriotism of the great men who achieved our Revolution that we should have no desire to see it forgotten.

I was not aware of the dissent of any one to the proceedings of the occasion until the next day, and was much surprised that any thing which was said or done could conflict with the cordial harmony and patriotic feelings of any American present.

The statement made by you as to what transpired on the occasion, so far as my knowledge extends, is strictly correct. Permit me to add my thanks for the highly American spirit and character you have always given in your enlarged intercourse with the citizens of our country, and my belief that you will be able to do so in the future, more entire and undiminished esteem and respect of your friends.

I am, most truly and sincerely, yours,

GEORGE UPHAM, Esq.

N. G. UPHAM.

The undersigned Americans, now in Europe, who were present at the dinner given by Mr. George Peabody on the 4th of July last, and who have been requested to sign a memorial, have had admitted to them a letter addressed by Mr. Peabody to the editor of the "Boston Post," dated the 16th of August, and have no hesitation in saying that the statements therein, in reference to what occurred at that dinner, are strictly true; and the sentiments and feelings he has expressed in that letter are fully sanctioned and approved by us.

Jos. A. ANDERSON, (U. S. Commissioner,) from New York.

NOAH L. WILSON, of Ohio.

PHILIP TARR, of Virginia.

JAMES B. JOHNSON, of New York.

JOS. RODNEY CROCKETT, U. S. Consul, Southampton, from Pennsylvania.

CHARLES F. STANBURY, Washington.

T. B. CODDINGTON, New York.

A. C. HOBBS, Massachusetts.

GERALD RALSTON, of Philadelphia.

W. H. SMITH, of Virginia.

H. G. SOMERBY, of Boston.

JOHN L. CLARK, of Boston.

W. W. SILVERSTEIN, Massachusetts.

H. C. FERRIS, Boston.

E. W. CLARK, Philadelphia.

HENRY BARNARD, Superintendent of Common Schools, Connecticut.

C. M. LAMONT, from Vermont.

WM. S. STELL, from Pennsylvania.

T. TOWNSEND, Huddach, California.

GEORGE C. LAMSON.

WM. W. GILBERT, of New York.

WM. THOMSON, of New York.

J. SILVERSTEIN, from Massachusetts.

BENJAMIN F. COOKE, Boston.

ROBERT E. RANDALL, Philadelphia.

A few words with respect to Mr. ADAMS. This gentleman was, a short time before, introduced to me by letter from a member of the "Legation." At the particular request of Mr. Adams, made after the dinner of the 4th, I applied to Sir Emerson Tennant and obtained from him a copy of his Eulogy on Washington, delivered at the dinner, feeling anxious that my countrymen should read that beautiful production, and at the time considering him connected with the American press only. I made no such statement as that imputed to me in connection with Mr. Adams in the letter of the Secretary of Legation, dated 4th of October, nor did Mr. Adams ever make those remarks in my presence."

The United States Secretary of Legation says: "The sketch of Mr. Buchanan's remarks misrepresented what he said in a manner that was offensive to him."

In my letter to the "Boston Post" I said the reports of Mr. Buchanan's speech first reached me through the columns of the press, and I was not responsible for them. The following are the exact words reported in the two London papers that noticed the celebration:

"The festivities ended with Mr. Buchanan, the American Minister, in which he characterized the health of the Republic as unimpaired, with all his heart, that the people of both countries could be brought nearer and nearer to each other through the influence of such happy events as that which we are celebrating."

"I respectfully ask my fellow-countrymen what these words contain to justify all the anger and abuse put forth by the Secretary of the United States Legation in London in consequence of their publication?"

GEORGE PEABODY.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The dates received at San Francisco from the Sandwich Islands are up to October 12th. The most important item relates to the annexation of the islands to the United States. A correspondent of the "San Francisco Herald" writes as follows:

"The schooner E. L. HOSKOT, of Oronoko, S. 1854. I have just returned from San Francisco, and I embrace the opportunity of sending what little news is at hand. Of course, the great topic here now is annexation; but the foreign residents appear to know little, and the natives (save the 'powers that be') are in a total eclipse as regards the matter. From what I can gather there appears to be no doubt but that Mr. GAZNE, the United States Commissioner, acting under instructions from our own Government, has been for some time in treaty with the Hawaiian authorities to effect an amalgamation with these islands. Whether this will be by purchase or by their admission as a Territory remains to be seen. I am inclined to the belief they will not be purchased by a payment of \$5,000,000, or any such sum, but that they will come into the Federal Union as a Territory, our own Government feathering the nests of the reigning King Kamehameha, the Prince Alexander Lihilo, and some few of the chiefs of the islands. The latter are now in the constant of their own people, and have no voice in the question. This arrangement would have been effected some time since but for the intervention of the foreign consuls, who are all jealous of the growing power of our young country. The King is said to be favorable to the scheme on almost any terms; and the chief obstacle now in the way is the consent of his own people, who are a young man of considerable intelligence and great ambition, and who has been worked upon by this foreign influence. They have promised him an ample fortune and a nobleman's title if he will consent to the annexation of his own country, and have gone so far as to intimidate him by expressing their belief that he would be killed by the natives if he refused to have no voice in the question. This arrangement would have been effected some time since but for the intervention of the foreign consuls, who are all jealous of the growing power of our young country. The King is said to be favorable to the scheme on almost any terms; and the chief obstacle now in the way is the consent of his own people, who are a young man of considerable intelligence and great ambition, and who has been worked upon by this foreign influence. They have promised him an ample fortune and a nobleman's title if he will consent to the annexation of his own country, and have gone so far as to intimidate him by expressing their belief that he would be killed by the natives if he refused to have no voice in the question. 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